



MORE TESTIMONY—White House counsel Richard Moore appearing before the Senate Watergate committee.

Aide Repeats His Belief Nixon Unaware of Watergate Affair

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Nixon participated in the wiretapping cover-up plot.

Sen. Edward J. Gurney's questioning of the special White House counsel provoked a mild dispute at the televised hearing. Sen. Ervin said he didn't think a question of Mr. Moore's assumptions a proper one.

But the Florida Republican said there had been detailed questioning about Mr. Dean's impressions of Mr. Nixon. He said he wanted Mr. Moore's impressions about Mr. Dean.

At issue was Mr. Dean's earlier testimony that on March 13 he told the President about money demands from the seven men convicted at the original Watergate trial. Mr. Dean said he told the President at that time it could cost \$1 million or more. "He told me that was no problem," Mr. Dean testified. He swore that executive clemency was mentioned at that meeting, too.

"Now don't you think he would have told you about that if it had actually come up?" Sen. Gurney asked.

House Unit Plans Probe in Spending On Nixon's Homes

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP).—A second congressional committee said yesterday it will investigate the expenditure of nearly \$1.9 million in U.S. government funds at President Nixon's private homes in California and Florida.

Rep. Jack Brooks, D. Texas, chairman of a House Government Activities subcommittee, said the panel will study security aspects of the improvements at the homes. "It is essential that expenditures made in the name of security be reasonably related to that purpose," he said.

Last month, Rep. Tom Steed, D. Okla., chairman of the House Appropriations subcommittee, expressed approval of the expenditures after a hearing.

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Bugging Unit Has Long List Of Witnesses

Busy Summer Seen In Watergate Case

By John F. Lawrence

WASHINGTON, July 13.—It will be a long summer for Watergate fans. The Senate Watergate committee will call 20 more witnesses after today's appearance of Richard A. Moore and anticipates as many as 36 more days of hearings before completing this phase of its investigation.

A newly prepared witness list indicates that the committee probably will not be ready to call former top White House aides John D. Ehrlichman and H.R. Haldeman before the week after next.

They will be preceded to the witness chair by President Nixon's former personal lawyer Herbert W. Kalmbach, by former New York policeman Anthony T. Ulasiewicz, by former White House aides Frederick LaRue and Gordon Strachan and by former Nixon election campaign aide Robert Mardian.

Mr. Ulasiewicz will be making his second appearance. He was questioned only briefly the first time about his contacts with convicted Watergate conspirator James McCord Jr. Presumably he will be asked to testify next week about his alleged role in carrying money to the Watergate defendants.

Colors to Come

Former White House aide Charles W. Colson is tentatively scheduled to follow Mr. Ehrlichman and Mr. Haldeman. After that the committee will call former top men at the FBI, the CIA and the Justice Department, plus former White House figures linked to the burglary of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist's office, among others.

Convicted Watergate conspirator E. Howard Hunt Jr. and his lawyer, William O. Bittman, are among the last scheduled to be called. Not on the list is Hunt's fellow conspirator G. Gordon Liddy, who has refused to testify.

According to committee sources, the hearings will continue into the August congressional recess, probably not winding up before mid-month.

The committee expects to resume hearings after that on other aspects of its inquiry. These include the handling of campaign funds, so-called dirty tricks activities during the 1972 presidential election campaign and pre-campaign intelligence-gathering plans.

Los Angeles Times

Chrysler Discloses Kalmbach Asked for Campaign Donation

By Ben A. Franklin

WASHINGTON, July 13 (NYT).—A few months before Herbert W. Kalmbach, President Nixon's former personal attorney, obtained an illegal corporate contribution of \$5,000 from American Airlines, he asked the chairman of the Chrysler Corp. for a major gift to the President's re-election drive, the company disclosed yesterday.

The approach to Lynn A. Townsend, Chrysler's board chairman, was made while Chrysler, more strenuously than the other car manufacturers, was preparing an aggressive campaign seeking to relax or delay the implementation of federal standards for automobile exhaust emissions. The emission standards, originally scheduled to take effect in 1975, were in part postponed for one year.

A spokesman for Chrysler de-

clined yesterday a report in the Detroit Free Press that the company had made any corporate contribution either to Mr. Nixon's campaign or any other. He also denied that the contributions of individual Chrysler executives had had any connection with the postponement of emission standards.

Executives of the other automakers were not approached until later, industry officials said yesterday.

Leaders of all the auto companies except Ford Motor Co. were apparently asked by Mr. Kalmbach or other Republican fund-raisers for a \$100,000 "company" contribution or quota from their executives. This had been the sum sought by Mr. Kalmbach from American Airlines.

Ford contended yesterday that none of its executives had been contacted for this purpose.

General Motors, however, said that both Mr. Kalmbach and Maurice H. Stans, chairman of the Finance Committee to Re-elect the President, had "contacted various executives" beginning in the fall of 1971 and that many executives had made individual contributions.

Three firms approached
LOS ANGELES, July 13.—Mr. Nixon's fund-raisers asked three major California corporations with extensive government dealings to raise \$100,000 each from their executives, it was disclosed yesterday.

The top management at Lockheed Aircraft Co., Littell Industries and Union Oil confirmed reports that Mr. Stans or Leonard Firestone, the President's chief California fund-raiser, levied quotas of \$100,000 on them for the re-election campaign.

Fred G. Hartley, Union Oil's president, said the request was rejected. Daniel Naughton, Lockheed's board chairman, said through a spokesman that various company executives contributed in response to the request but the total amount "did not approach the \$100,000 figure."

Charles Thornton, Littell's board chairman, said he and other company executives contributed but he was not sure whether the total reached the \$100,000 goal set by Mr. Stans.

Los Angeles Times



IN EXECUTIVE SESSION—The Senate Watergate committee meeting in Sen. Sam Ervin's office to decide if they will subpoena papers from President Nixon in the White House. The President later decided to meet privately with Sen. Ervin to resolve the conflict. No date was set. From left foreground: Sen. Ervin, D. N.C., chairman; Samuel Dash, chief counsel; Eller Ravenhart

Haldeman Denied Role in Break-In, Cover-Up

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, July 13 (NYT).—H.R. Haldeman, President Nixon's former chief of staff, has told Senate investigators that he took no part in planning the Watergate burglary and did not know of efforts to block the investigation and cover up the facts until March of this year.

Mr. Haldeman's statements, in

an interview with the staff of the Senate Watergate Committee on May 4, contradicted the sworn testimony of other witnesses, including John W. Dean 3d, the former White House counsel; Jeb Stuart Magruder, once the President's deputy campaign director, and John N. Mitchell, former attorney general.

A 20-page report of the Haldeman interview that was prepared afterward by the commit-

tee's staff has been obtained by The New York Times.

Mr. Haldeman has also denied any involvement in the overall Watergate affair in public statements, in a civil deposition and in testimony given privately to a Senate subcommittee. Nonetheless, federal prosecutors are known to believe that the former advertising executive, who was the President's closest adviser until he resigned April 30 in this

wake of Watergate disclosures, played a major role in the cover-up of the scandal.

The prosecutors are said to believe that Mr. Haldeman did so for two reasons: to protect the President's political position in the months before the 1972 election and to prevent other illicit White House activities, such as the "Plumbers" operations, from coming to light.

In his interview with the Senate committee staff, he refused to discuss any conversations he had had with the President or any knowledge he obtained in his position as a "confidant" of the doctrine of executive privilege required him to withhold this material.

In his days of power at the White House, Mr. Haldeman was one of the few staff members who had personal access to the President.

The committee staff is planning to interrogate Mr. Haldeman again before he appears as a public witness, probably toward the end of this month.

Mr. Haldeman, in his interview, made the following points that have been contradicted by other witnesses:

• He said that he did not know until this March that there was a White House cover-up of the facts about the burglary of the Democratic National Committee offices on June 17, 1972. Mr. Magruder swore to the Senate committee last month that he gave Mr. Haldeman all the details of the break-in and the cover-up in January.

• He said that he did not know that Herbert L. Porter, a campaign official, had been induced by Mr. Magruder to commit perjury at the Watergate trial, Mr. Magruder testified that he also told Mr. Haldeman in January about Mr. Porter.

• He stated that he did not have occasion in September, October, 1972, after the return of the indictments to congratulate Dean for the job he had done.

Mr. Dean testified last month that on Sept. 15, the day the original Watergate indictments were returned, he was called into the President's office and that the President, with Mr. Haldeman present, congratulated him for having seen to it that top campaign officials were not indicted.

• His repeated statements that he took no part in the cover-up contrasted with Mr. Mitchell's statement Wednesday that Mr. Haldeman had participated in "a design not to have the stories come out" because they might have jeopardized Mr. Nixon's bid for re-election.

• He told the committee staff that it was possible that espionage reports were sent to his office before the Watergate burglary but that he did not recall seeing them and never ordered such material destroyed. Gordon C. Strachan, who at the time was Mr. Haldeman's assistant in charge of political affairs, has told the committee staff that he sent information about the bugging operation to Mr. Haldeman and that, after the arrests, Mr. Haldeman ordered the espionage reports destroyed.

Alaska Pipeline Moves Closer To Approval in Senate Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

run both to the West Coast and to Buffalo, N.Y., which would make the Alaska oil available to states on both sides of the Rocky Mountains. Otherwise, he said, the 2 million barrels daily would go exclusively to the West Coast and a big portion—maybe 500,000 barrels daily in excess of West Coast needs—would be sold to Japan.

Sen. Mondale said the oil consortium—dominated by Exxon, BP and Arco—which controls the pipeline and much of the North Slope oil, is insisting on the trans-Alaska route because it wants to be able to sell part of the oil at premium prices to Japan.

He said they'd get premium prices

in Japan, all right," he told a reporter. "I quoted the president of Alaska (the consortium) as saying that's exactly what they intend to do. They've admitted the Japanese sale plans."

The State Department was acting like the front office of Exxon," he added, charging department personnel had been lobbying heavily against his amendment.

Mr. Gandhi is ill

NEW DELHI, July 13 (Reuters).—Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, 55, has influenza, a spokesman said today, and is canceling a four-day visit to Kashmir which was scheduled to begin tomorrow.

Senator Says Moscow Censored Interview

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP).—A senator said yesterday that an interview he gave Soviet radio and television in Washington last month was edited to remove his remarks about limitations on human rights in the Soviet Union.

Sen. Charles H. Percy, R. Ill., said in the interview, "There is a strong demand in our country, and we tried to explain this to [Soviet party chief Leonid I.] Brezhnev, for an extension of human rights—freedom of movement, freedom of emigration, freedom of all minorities, whether they be Jews or otherwise."

Sen. Percy said that when the interview was carried on Radio Moscow with a Russian translation on June 28 the statement was not broadcast.

Kennedy Gets Rebuke From Goldwater

Cites Chappaquiddick In Discussing Bugging

ATLANTA, July 13 (AP).—Sen. Barry Goldwater, R. Ark., told the National Young Republican Convention last night that Sen. Edward M. Kennedy should be "the last person in the country to lecture us" on Watergate.

"Until all the facts involve the Chappaquiddick tragedy are made known," Sen. Goldwater said, "the American people do without moralizing from a Massachusetts Democrat."

Sen. Goldwater raised Chappaquiddick in assailing Sen. Kennedy's Fourth of July speech, Decatur, Ala.

A secretary riding in Sen. Kennedy's car was drowned while returning with Sen. Kennedy to a barbecue four years ago at Chappaquiddick Island in Massachusetts.

"In a speech, which was a viciously open attack on Kennedy's drive for the presidency in 1976," Sen. Goldwater said, "I spoke for Massachusetts to stimulate himself as both judge and jury in the Watergate affair."

"He spoke with uncanny righteousness about such things as 'mischief and honor' and 'strain from restraints,'" Sen. Goldwater said, "and all of his marks were obviously directed at the Watergate charges, although he didn't mention them as such."

"And I say that one does not have to excuse or condone a violation of the law, or a violation of the Constitution, or a violation of the Watergate affair to suggest that Sen. Kennedy is the last person in the country to lecture us in such matters," Sen. Goldwater said.

"I know he is running for President, but that's no excuse. It is still that little truth which says people who live in glass houses should not throw stones."

Sen. Goldwater said.

U.S. Expects Price Rises

(Continued from Page 1)

ing about price increases. Phase-4 with a report that said that nearly all price increases by big corporations under Phase 3, from Jan. 11 to June 13, were "thoroughly cost justified."

"There were no widespread violations," Mr. Dunlop said. "There was no occasion to pull a gun out of the closet and hit the body for violating the law."

15% Edes Seen

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP).—A spokesman for the nation's food-chain stores said yesterday that the public can expect to prices to rise as much as 15 percent on some items when a current price-freeze ends.

"Higher prices are guaranteed by the freeze," Clarence G. Adams, president of the National Association of Food Chains, said, "a House Judiciary subcommittee studying the increase in prices."

Mr. Adams said the high price increases will be for so fruits and vegetables, which are not now controlled at the production end, and that an overall increase on all markets is expected to 5 percent can be expected.

Also, he said, the price of fruits, vegetables, oils, shortening, beef, pork and chicken are coming serious and will go up in the next few weeks.

De Gaulle Son Wins Suit Against Magazine

PARIS, July 13 (AP).—The son of the late President Charles de Gaulle, Jean de Gaulle, has won a suit against a magazine for 15,000 francs in damages.

Gen. de Gaulle's son-in-law, Alain de Boissieu, chief of staff of the French Army, was awarded 10,000 francs in damages connection with the same article. Gen. de Boissieu is married to Gen. de Gaulle's daughter, 16.

Gen. de Gaulle's son-in-law, Alain de Boissieu, chief of staff of the French Army, was awarded 10,000 francs in damages connection with the same article. Gen. de Gaulle's daughter, 16.

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Senate Starts Probe

Billions in Stolen Securities Used in U.S. Financial Deals

By Grace Lichtenstein

NEW YORK, July 13 (NYT).—The Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations has been told that \$5.2 billion worth of stolen, lost or missing securities have been recorded by a single financial service in the last three years and that organized crime is deeply involved in the theft and manipulation of these lucrative certificates.

U.S. Is Probing Tax Data Given By Record Firms

NEW YORK, July 13 (NYT).—The Internal Revenue Service has begun a broad investigation of the tax records of recording companies, Justice Department officials said yesterday.

The agency reportedly wants to find out if record companies have concealed payola deals from the IRS, the agency said.

The investigation is said to be nationwide, although still in its preliminary stages.

According to government sources in Memphis, Nashville and Washington, the investigation was begun as a result of a tax lien of more than \$1.8 million filed by the revenue agency in December against Johnny Ray, a singer who was identified as an officer of Koko Records, a subsidiary of Stax, the soul music concern based in Memphis.

Mr. Ray was found to be carrying \$150,000 in cash and a \$500,000 check made out to him from Stax in a carry-on bag when he was searched during a routine check at the Memphis airport in November, the sources said.

Pilot in Onassis Crash Quits Greece for U.S.

WASHINGTON, July 13 (Reuters).—An American charged with manslaughter over the plane crash that killed the only son of shipping magnate Aristotle Onassis was allowed to return home from Greece yesterday after a company owned by Mr. Onassis paid his bail.

A State Department official said Donald McCusker, 49, of South Portland, Maine, was flown from Athens aboard a plane belonging to Olympic Airways, the airline owned by Mr. Onassis. The airline put up \$3,333 in bail for Mr. McCusker last week. He was seriously injured in the Jan. 22 crash of a seaplane, in which Alexander Onassis was killed.

Invoking Executive Privilege

White House Refuses Papers In Nader Suit on Milk Prices

WASHINGTON, July 13 (NYT).—At the direction of President Nixon, White House lawyers declined Wednesday on the ground of executive privilege to disclose the contents of nearly 100 official documents sought by Ralph Nader in a lawsuit to roll back the price of milk.

The suit, filed in January, 1972, accuses the Nixon administration of "improperly and unlawfully" raising the federal price level for raw milk—a decision worth \$500 million to \$700 million a year to dairy farmers—in return for dairy industry campaign contributions to Mr. Nixon's 1972 re-election campaign that exceeded \$422,000. The case is still in the pretrial stages.

The President's insistence on blocking disclosure of the documents—White House memoranda, correspondence and "internal communication" on the milk price question and the milk campaign gifts—was made in an affidavit filed in the U.S. District Court here by Leonard Garment, Nader's lawyer.

Mr. Garment's affidavit said that he was opposing a Nader subpoena for the milk case documents "at the direction of the President." It said the President was invoking the chief executive's claim of immunity from such a subpoena because the release of such evidence "would be injurious to the public interest."

Lawyer-Client Relationship

The affidavit, placed before District Judge William B. Jones, said that the White House also was invoking the privilege protecting the lawyer-client relationship between Mr. Nixon and his White House legal staff.

Judge Jones is expected to hold a hearing on the dispute over the Nader subpoena to review, among other things, the contention of William A. Dobrovir, Mr. Nader's lawyer, that the concept of executive privilege is not absolute.

Executive privilege is the doctrine that the internal, advisory communications of the executive branch deserve protection from public disclosure to preserve the President's flow of "frank recommendations, opinions and consid-

erations," as Mr. Garment put it in his affidavit.

The doctrine also raises a constitutional question of the separation of powers between the executive, judicial and congressional branches of government. Can a court compel the President to produce documents in a civil lawsuit?

Hardin Decision

The milk conflict began in 1971 when the White House abruptly reversed the published decision of former Secretary of Agriculture Clifford M. Hardin to hold the line on the federally fixed price paid to dairy farmers.

Mr. Hardin's decision, based on departmental economic studies, was not to permit a price increase aggressively sought by the dairy farm industry.

This decision was announced on March 12, 1971. By March 22 a White House meeting was arranged between the President, Mr. Hardin and 16 top executives of the largest milk marketing cooperatives, which held hundreds of thousands of dollars in their "political action" trust funds.

And on March 26, with little explanation, Mr. Hardin's office announced a reversal of his 13-day-old hold-the-line position.

Documents and testimony already subpoenaed and filed in the milk suit have since revealed that close associates of Mr. Nixon, including Herbert W. Kalmbach, the President's former lawyer, and Murray M. Chotimer, a Nixon confidant and a former White House assistant, were involved in lobbying for the milk price reversal or in collecting the campaign contributions of the dairymen that immediately followed it.

Homicides Up 10%

NEW YORK, July 13 (AP).—The city's chief medical examiner has reported that homicides during the first half of this year increased by 10 percent over the same months in 1972.

Homicides through June totaled 891, up 81 over the same period last year.

Mr. Dupont said his company had received reports of more than \$5.2 billion worth of stolen or unaccounted for securities since it set up shop in 1970. A total of 133 financial institutions since 1970 have reported to the company that they had received little cooperation from financial institutions.

Collateral for Loans

In an interview Wednesday, Mr. Dupont explained that banks "don't want to know" about stolen securities. The reason, he said, is that the stolen certificates are often used as collateral for loans and banks depend on the interest paid on such loans to operate.

"If that collateral turns out to be no good, what happens to their loans?" he said. "The bank says, 'If the guy is paying his interest, who cares where the securities came from?'"

Mr. Dupont said his company had received reports of more than \$5.2 billion worth of stolen or unaccounted for securities since it set up shop in 1970. A total of 133 financial institutions since 1970 have reported to the company that they had received little cooperation from financial institutions.

Projecting his figures over the entire industry, he came up with the estimate of more than \$50 billion in stolen or missing securities currently being used in various financial transactions.

In July, 1972, Mr. Dupont said, one major New York City bank inquired about a \$5,000 municipal bond presented to it from some kind of transaction, only to find out it was on the "stolen" list.

In August, he continued, the bank dropped out of the system.

Securities Discovered

Yesterday FBI agents discovered nearly \$1.7 million worth of counterfeit and stolen securities in a suitcase carried by a 24-year-old Ohio man whom they had arrested on charges of possessing stolen travelers' checks.

They also took into custody the suspect's companion, a Brooklyn resident, whom they charged with possession of a counterfeit \$100 bill.



ICE BREAK—Cable repairman in Dallas, Texas, coming up to cool off after working below street level, where the temperature at times can reach 130° F (54° C).

Air Force Reveals Problems In B-1 Bomber Development

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, July 13 (NYT).—The Air Force disclosed yesterday that its new B-1 bomber had run into development problems that would delay the program by nearly a year and add \$80 million to its cost.

The Air Force said that the B-1 contractor, Rockwell International Corp., had fallen behind schedule in building the fuselage of the first model of the supersonic bomber, which is designed to replace the B-52 in the 1980s.

The difficulties encountered by the contractor, according to the Air Force, were in building a fuselage strong enough to handle the

movable wings of the bomber. As a matter of "prudent management," the Air Force informed congressional committees that it had decided to "slow down" the developmental schedule of the bomber.

The flight test of the first plane will be delayed from April, 1974, to mid-1974, and the decision on whether to go into production will be postponed from July, 1975, to May, 1976.

Development Cost Up

The effect of the delays, the Air Force said, would be to increase the total development cost of the airplane from \$2.71 billion to \$2.79 billion. But "at this time," the Air Force said it was making no change in the estimated cost of producing the bomber, which has risen from an estimated \$32 million in 1970 to a current estimate of \$41.5 million.

With developmental costs included, the price of the plane, according to current estimates, rises to \$44.5 million. The Air Force plans to produce 241 of the bombers.

For the Air Force, the developmental difficulties come at a politically awkward time, since congressional critics of the defense budget once again are marshaling their efforts to cut back the B-1 program, partly on the grounds that the bomber has become too expensive.

In setting on a military procurement bill for the current fiscal year, the House Armed Services Committee yesterday approved the \$474 million requested for continued development of the B-1. Only after it had acted did the committee receive a letter from acting Air Force Secretary John L. McLucas disclosing the development difficulties encountered by the B-1.

The House committee, whose leaders privately acknowledged that they face problems in defending the administration's defense budget on the House floor, cut \$235 million from the \$22-billion authorization requested by the Pentagon for weapons procurement and research in the current fiscal year. The judgment of several committee members was that this reduction was sufficient to ward off further cuts.

The only major weapons program cut back by the committee was the Air Force's new F-15 fighter. Funds for the fighter were reduced from \$918 million to \$518 million, cutting back the production order from 77 to 39 planes.

State Legislator Found Murdered

BALTIMORE, July 13 (AP).—A Maryland state legislator under indictment on federal narcotics charges was found shot to death early today in the basement garage of his apartment building.

The police said they found two spent shotgun shells and two 22-caliber shells near the body of James A. Scott Jr., the 46-year-old Democratic legislator. He had been shot in the chest and left side and might have suffered a broken leg. The police said they also found literature nearby attributed to a group called "Black October," which they said had "declared war" on narcotics pushers.

Police discounted the leaflets, and believed Mr. Scott was executed to insure his silence about top-echelon narcotics distributors.

Mr. Scott was scheduled to stand trial Aug. 20 on charges of conspiring to bring about 40 pounds of heroin into Baltimore from New York.

Past Technique

In the past, doctors have been able to measure THC—tetrahydrocannabinol—indirectly only under difficult experimental conditions in which a marijuana cigarette had been made radioactive. By using the radioactivity as a marker, researchers could follow THC's progress in directly through the body's biochemical system.

The forensic aspect is very important but it is not our ball game—that's for other researchers to pursue," Dr. Agurell said. "We want to do all the things you would do if marijuana were a normal drug—what the Food and Drug Administration would require a producer to do" before marketing a prescription drug.

The marijuana test is based on a technique that was developed by other Swedish researchers for all types of drug research. What Dr. Agurell's team did was to specifically apply this broader technique, which combines two complex forms of technology—gas chromatography and mass spectrometry—to marijuana research. Neither gas chromatography nor mass spectrometry alone would have worked. But combined, these techniques are capable of measuring THC to levels of 0.5 nanograms. A nanogram is one-billionth of a gram.

Blood Test On Marijuana Is Developed

STOCKHOLM, July 13 (NYT).—A Swedish research team has developed the first blood test for marijuana. The test detects THC, the potent chemical ingredient that scientists consider the key to a marijuana high.

The test is expected to have as much potential application for legal or forensic medicine as for research studies on the physiological and toxic effects of marijuana on the body.

"This is a method that has been looked for for years," Dr. Stig Agurell, chief of the research team, said in an interview in his laboratory at the Swedish Military Pharmaceutical Service, a unit of the Karolinska Institute here.

Doctors have been unable to determine marijuana's role in car crashes and other accidents because they could not test for marijuana as they could measure levels of alcohol and many other drugs in humans.

"This is the first method to identify and accurately measure non-radioactively labelled THC in the plasma of persons who have smoked cannabis," the Swedish investigators said in a report that has just been accepted for publication later this year in the Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology.

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Economists Testify on Sex Discrimination

Bias Said to Cut U.S. Women's Pay 10% to 20%

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, July 13 (NYT).—The administration's top economists say that what appeared to be pure discrimination reduces the average earnings of women to 80 or 90 percent of what men make for the same work.

This conclusion was voiced Tuesday by Herbert Stein, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, and Marina Whitman, a member of the council, in testimony before the Joint Economic Committee of Congress.

The committee began hearings on the economics of sex discrimination.

Mr. Stein and Mrs. Whitman said that sophisticated studies that make allowances for such matters as the fact that most women do not work every year of their post-school lives show a "residual differential of 10 to 20 percent in their earnings that women suffer simply because they are women."

Another witness before the committee attacked the council's figure on discriminatory pay differentials as too low.

Seven Studies

Barbara R. Bergmann, professor of economics at the University of Maryland, said that of seven recent studies that have been done on this question, only one showed a differential as low as 20 percent. This was the one the council quoted.

The study was done by Jacob Mincer of Columbia and Solomon W. Polachek of the University of Chicago.

Mrs. Bergmann noted that the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, which investigates both race and sex discrimination, has only 2,388 employees, while the agencies that do weather forecasting and collection of tariffs each have more than six times that many.

The statement submitted to the joint committee argued, as the administration has done before, that the relatively high unemployment rate among women results from the fact that many women work for a while, quit for a while and then try to go back to work. These women, who, in economists' terminology, are "re-

entering the labor force," often encounter delays in finding a job, the administration economists said, although they said that women typically encounter shorter delays than male re-entrants.

Mr. Stein and Mrs. Whitman predicted that the disparity between men's and women's unemployment rates might widen in the future as relatively more women sought work. As of June, the rate for women aged 20 or older was 4.9 percent and for men in the same age group 3.2 percent.

Paul A. Samuelson, professor of economics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said that an end to job discrimination against women, in most cases, would not take anything away from men.

The only exceptions, he said, would be in cases such as dentistry, where men have a near monopoly of a highly paid field. If more women entered the field, creating competition for the high income that could be earned, the incomes of some of the men might decline, at least relatively, he said.

British Laws Urged

LONDON, July 13 (UPI).—A British parliamentary committee said yesterday that women are victims of discrimination and called for new laws to end it.

The committee, representing all parties in the House of Commons, said in a report that the first targets of legislation should be in employment and education.

Four Poles, Turned Back by U.S., Cross Atlantic 5 Times in 5 Days

NEW YORK, July 13 (NYT).—Four young Poles, including a family of three, have flown the Atlantic five times since July 8 in a futile search for a country that will permit them to enter.

At the moment, they are being detained here by immigration officials, who took them into custody yesterday afternoon on their third attempt to enter the United States.

Two young men are being held at the Immigration Service detention facility. A mother and her 4-year-old daughter are under guard at the Ramada Inn at Kennedy International Airport.

The four persons are awaiting a hearing before an immigration judge, either today or early next week, on whether they will be allowed to remain in the country or be sent back again to Europe.

It was not clear whether the four persons were seeking political asylum. They speak only Polish and were interrogated through an interpreter by officials of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Sol Marks, the district director of the Immigration Service, said that a desire to seek asylum would "obviously be an important factor" in the outcome of their hearing.

Mr. Marks identified the four persons as Robert Kolompas, 19, and Jan Korniak, 24, his wife, Helena, 23, and their daughter, Agatha.

On July 8, they arrived at Kennedy for the first of three times, on a flight from Milan.

According to Mr. Marks, the immigration agents on duty became suspicious of the West German passports the four persons carried. The agents called the German Consulate here and determined that the passports were among 800 recently stolen in Germany. Officials turned the group back to the airline for return to Milan.

Salem Witch-Trial Testimony Being Published for 1st Time

SALEM, Mass., July 13 (AP).—Witchcraft hysteria swept this seaport town nearly three centuries ago. Now the witch-trial testimony that sent 23 persons to their deaths is finally being published.

The record of courtroom testimony details the fear that gripped the village in 1692 when teen-age girls said they had been put under spells. Within a year, 19 persons had been hanged and one crushed to death.

The Essex County commissioners are in the process of signing a contract for publication of the "Salem Witchcraft Papers," expected to appear in two volumes later this year.

The formal charge against the accused witches was the practice of "certain detestable arts called witchcraft and sorcery (which was) wickedly, maliciously and feloniously used, practiced and exercised at and in the town of Salem."

Included in the trial records is Benjamin Hutchinson's statement that his wife was tortured by a witch.

"My wife was much afflicted after the last execution with violent pains in her heart and teeth and all parts of her body... she being in such excessive misery that she said she believed that she had had (a spell cast) upon her."

"Whereupon I went to Mary Walcott, one of our neighbors, to come and look to see if she could see anybody upon her; and as soon as she came into the

house she said that our two neighbors—Sarah Buckley and Mary Witheridge—were upon my wife; and immediately my wife had ease and Mary Walcott was tormented."

Mary Walcott, 16 at the time, was one of the group of teen-age girls who would scream, cry and go into convulsions, claiming they were being attacked by invisible witches. The girls later named the witches as friends and neighbors ranging in age from a 5-year-old child to a grand-mother.

The transcript includes this exchange during the interrogation of Mary Black, an accused witch, on April 22, 1692, by the Salem magistrate:

Question—"Tell me, be you a witch?"

Answer—Silence.

Q—"How long have you been a witch?"

A—"I cannot tell."

Q—"But have you been a witch?"

A—"I cannot tell you."

Q—"Why do you hurt these folks?"

A—"I hurt nobody."

Q—"Do you prick these girls?"

A—"No, I pin my neckcloths."

Q—"Well, take out a pin and pin it again."

"The transcript continues: "She did so, and all of the afflicted cried, and they were pricked. Mary Walcott was pricked in the arm 'til the blood came, Abigail Williams was pricked in the stomach and Mary Lewis was pricked in the foot."

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TWA Strike in France

PARIS, July 13 (Reuters).—Several Trans World Airlines flights were delayed here today when about 120 employees of the company staged a surprise strike at Orly airport. The indefinite strike was called for better pay and working conditions.

'White House Horrors'

Out of John N. Mitchell's testimony has come the useful and all-purpose phrase: "White House horrors." It is a most appropriate label, not merely for the Watergate break-in and cover-up, but for the entire list of White House-sponsored illegal acts of political espionage and even broader violations of constitutionally guaranteed rights and liberties.

Even if it is ultimately established that Mr. Nixon had no personal knowledge of any or all of the horrors, or of their cover-up, he is the responsible authority at the White House. At the heart of the matter is the fact that the horrors have been committed, and that they emanated from the White House. Mr. Mitchell's defense of his alleged decision not to inform the President about the White House horrors has been that he considered Mr. Nixon's re-election of paramount importance and that, had the President been told of the Plumbers' dirty work, he would have had to take actions and authorize disclosures that might have led to his defeat at the polls.

Such judgment as to what the President might have done or how the American people might have reacted is of course pure conjecture. What is truly alarming is that a palace guard could believe it was its right and duty to prevent the President from knowing what "horrors" have been committed in his name, in the fear that his action to halt the wrongdoing might hurt him in the hustings.

The question must ultimately be asked what might have happened had not the bungling of the White House horror crew, and subsequent pressure by courts and press, led to public exposure. Is there the slightest indication that those who claimed that they kept matters hushed up for the good of Mr. Nixon and his re-election would have come forward with the truth later on? The evidence so far is to the contrary. The cover-up

continued and was intensified after the election; and the facts were not permitted to see the light of day until they either were forced into the open or were exposed by various participants in the affair as part of their personal defense.

There is increasingly persuasive evidence that, except for the Watergate bungle, the White House horrors would have continued to haunt the nation. Telephones would have continued to be tapped illegally. "Enemy" offices would have continued to be broken into. Political opponents would have continued to be sabotaged. The integrity of the FBI, the CIA, the Internal Revenue Service and other government agencies would have continued to be undermined. Factions within the White House would have continued to spy on each other, with a view to enhancing their own secret powers.

These things are not figments of anybody's imagination. The White House horrors had come to pass; and the country was within an inch of not knowing that they might become the established routine of governmental power. In some measure, moreover, these horrors were spawned by the doctrine implied by the internal security plan of 1970 about which President Nixon did indeed know everything and which—after the late J. Edgar Hoover's refusal to cooperate—was superseded by the White House Plumbers, again with the President's knowledge and approval.

Viewed in this perspective, the story of the White House horrors can no longer be treated as a tale of bungling political spies who happened to work in the White House. It contains instead all the elements of a horror story about a narrow escape from the kind of governmental power that must never again be allowed to emanate from the White House.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The New Nasser

Acting as if he already owned the place, Libya's ambitious young leader, Col. Moamer Qadhafi, has been in Cairo recently, uninvited, lobbying vigorously for the Egyptian-Libyan merger which he has been pressing on a reluctant President Sadat for more than a year.

The Libyan connection offers powerful enticements to Egyptians—oil wealth to ease their staggering debt burden, to fuel their lagging development and to underwrite their heavy military expenditures; markets for their underutilized industries and room to resettle their surplus population. If some sophisticated and cynical Egyptians are soured by Col. Qadhafi's Islamic puritanism and pan-Arabic zeal, others may be attracted by his militant dynamism. For frustrated and despairing Egyptians, he evokes heady memories of the late President Nasser whose image he assiduously cultivates.

For two million Libyans, mostly politically apathetic, it is more difficult to discern the advantages of sharing their oil billions with 34 million impoverished Egyptians. To be sure, there could be profit for both sides in a union that constructively combined Egypt's manpower and technical skills with Libya's wealth and surplus space. But if that wealth

is largely diverted to a military build-up for a new confrontation with Israel, a Qadhafi obsession, both parties would wind up losers.

Rather than a program for improvement in the lives of Libyans and Egyptians, the Qadhafi merger scheme appears more as a springboard, through the purchase of an Egyptian base, for the Libyan leader's ambitions to become the Arab world's new Nasser. No wonder there are misgivings in Tripoli, Cairo and other Arab capitals.

The success of the Qadhafi gambit depends in large measure on Egyptian perceptions of the prospects for a satisfactory peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute. If President Sadat's frantic, and so far futile, diplomatic initiatives should begin to show some promise in the next few weeks—at the United Nations, in rumored Tunisian-Israeli talks or through some revival of U.S. proposals for an interim solution—Sadat may be able to stall off the Sept. 1 merger date. If the present diplomatic impasse persists, however, Col. Qadhafi's new and more virulent Nasserism may become the wave of the future, not only in Libya and Egypt but also throughout much of the Arab world.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Big Gamblers

The West is definitely playing high stakes. No matter how financially stronger than ten years ago we may be, the stakes on the gaming tables of exchanges or prices are becoming frightening. The tempo of monetary crises is accelerating. This situation is not surprising after two devaluations of the dollar. Monetary adjustments which are not accompanied by domestic corrective measures come to nothing. Added to this is the selfish indifference of the United States in letting its currency slip in order to boost its foreign trade. The spirit of resignation which is apparent almost everywhere is another feature of the present situation.

In the United States, this mood can be traced back to Aug. 15, 1971 when Nixon threw in the towel by decreeing dollar inconvertibility. But the most striking thing is that he managed to transform that defeat into a victory, as he also did subsequently with the devaluations of the American currency whose untouchableness had fiercely been proclaimed for years. And the "benign neglect" with which the United States has so far treated its financial problems abroad also proceeds from the idea that the strongest is always right.

"No less symptomatic is the flabbiness of governments facing the inflation tide in Europe... Why these resigned attitudes?... Simply because public opinion no longer compels governments to fight inflation vigorously. And if it does not do this, it is because it is not yet really suffering from the price spiral, however rapid..."
—Pierre Drouin in *Le Monde* (Paris).

Facing the sphinx-like attitude of the White House, what can Europeans do?... France, for example, might announce that the franc from now on contains 80 milligrams of gold instead of 160, which would amount to doubling the price of gold. Supposing the existence of an agreement among the European countries whose currencies are floating jointly, this might result in a collective devaluation relative to gold. Such a decision would embarrass the Americans, supporters of gold demonetization, by giving the "barbaric relic" fresh luster. Gold would thus be reintroduced into the monetary system and a better functioning of the European monetary agreement could be expected.

—From *Les Echos* (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 14, 1898

PARIS—Wherever the forces of America and Spain have met, be it in the Far East or the Caribbean, the Spaniards have sometimes fought gallantly, sometimes not at all, sometimes strategy called for it, sometimes it didn't, but the fact is, they, the Spaniards, have never won a battle and are about to lose more to Admiral Dewey in Manila Bay and to General Shafter in Santiago de Cuba. Spain cannot continue this unequal contest for much longer.

Fifty Years Ago

July 14, 1923

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—Youth was served again yesterday when Luis Angel Firpo, the young Argentinian knocked out old Jess Willard in the eighth round with a right to the jaw before 108,000 in Boyle's Thirty Acres. Firpo at 25 weighed 214 lb.; Willard at 38 weighed 242. The fight was never even close, the old champion tried but he was no match for the young "bull." The winner is supposed to meet Dempsey for the title, but who knows?



President Nixon and the Watergate Polls

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—Pose a truly complicated question to American public opinion and the unknown god will usually—and quite sensibly—respond with mumbo-jumbo. So it is with Watergate.

The polls offer no clear guide as to the eventual outcome of the scandal. But they do indicate that the issue will probably drag on and on and on. The main evidence about the importance of Watergate is supplied by polls on the President's culpability. The public as a whole does not swallow the story that Watergate was something done from beginning to end by subordinate officials without Mr. Nixon's knowledge.

According to the Gallup Poll, 71 percent of the people believe the President had some knowledge of either the cover-up or the break-in itself. Suspicion of the President runs so strong that more than a third of those questioned by Dr. Gallup believe something that is probably not true—namely, that the President knew about the Watergate bugging in advance.

Another sign of the enduring quality of Watergate lies in the recognition factor. Big changes in opinion almost always flow from the dawning of consciousness. George McGovern could go from 3 percent in the polls to about 40 percent in a matter of 18 months just because people got to know his name.

Saturation

But Watergate has already saturated public consciousness. The latest Gallup Poll shows that 98 percent of the public is aware of the scandal. Thus the scandal has reached a point where it has been closed off.

Television ratings reinforce the point. Sam Ervin and John Mitchell may not be as funny as Rowan and Martin, but they attract a huge audience. Indeed, the ratings show that the Watergate telecasts are drawing more viewers than required to sustain daytime programs on a commercial basis.

In keeping with this interest, the President's personal popularity has fallen way off. According to the Gallup Poll, his approval rating is at an all-time low. Several polls show him running far worse against George McGovern than he did in the election last fall.

But while taking distances from

Mr. Nixon, the country is not moving clearly in any other direction. In particular, there is resistance to the idea of impeachment.

Hesitation

Perhaps the best indication of that resistance is a poll conducted by the Opinion Research Corp. of Princeton, N.J., for CBS. One of the questions loaded the dice heavily against the President. The question rested on the presumption of proof that Mr. Nixon knew in advance about both the Watergate break-in and the subsequent cover-up. It asked if, in that hypothetical case, the respondent would favor impeachment proceedings. It distinguished clearly between the proceed-

ings themselves, which are an indictment, and the forcing out of the President.

Even in those extremely compromising circumstances, there was considerable hesitation. Only 18 percent of the sample favored impeachment proceedings. More than a third were against impeachment and 14 percent were undecided.

The Gallup Poll finds a similar sentiment. The same poll which discovered that 71 percent of the sample believed the President knew about either the break-in or the cover-up showed that only 18 percent believed he should be forced out as President.

A similar non-run shows up in the various rematches of Mr. Nixon against the leading candi-

dates of 1972. The poll done for CBS found Nixon with 43 percent, way ahead of McGovern with 30 percent, and the rest of the sample undecided or refusing to vote. Sen. Edmund Muskie polled 35 percent against 41 percent for the President.

What all this says to me is that the national jury is hanging back from ultimate judgment. There seems to be little positive support for President Nixon and it is hard to spot a way for him to make a comeback. If he resigned, there might well be an enormous sigh of relief. But when it comes to pushing him out, public opinion, in the nullness of its wisdom, is leaving the issue up to the country's elected representatives.

Pompidou I—Moneyman

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—The latest dollar crisis—which may or may not be tranquillized by the past week's measures—certainly must be settled if the world is to avert an abrupt and unmanageable financial collapse. And such a collapse, while differing in nature from the 1929 crash, could conceivably have repercussions quite as dangerous.

This appears to be the view of French President Georges Pompidou, as reflected in his country's policies and statements. Mr. Pompidou is not only an unusually powerful executive because of constitutional authority granted under the Fifth Republic; he also happens to be the best money expert among contemporary chiefs of government, even including Britain's on-and-off banker Edward Heath. The Frenchman was with the famous house of Rothschild before entering active politics.

While he is just as concerned about the currency mess as any of his peers, he has a more solid understanding of what it means and how it was produced. And he seemingly doesn't think the world can climb out of the chasm—no matter what temporary palliatives are produced—so long as two different dollars exist.

One dollar is purely internal—for the United States—and continues to support a functioning economy at home. Even when the foreign image looks value, it helps

the national economy to improve. Increased foreign exports result from a better competitive position on international markets.

Second Dollar

The second dollar is that held abroad in the accounts of banks, businesses and speculators who can shift their funds and gamble against other currencies, suddenly switching investments in order to profit. There are estimates here that overseas holdings of huge transnational companies, headquartered in the U.S.A., total as high as \$125 billion. This is one of the greatest factors in the recent series of worsening crises.

The French president and government know the U.S. government alone cannot effectively settle the dollar question. It challenges the assembled financial interests of all the principal Western nations combined. This matter was discussed between Presidents Pompidou and Nixon when they met in Iceland last spring, before the problem had attained its subsequently catastrophic level.

Pompidou apparently feels the dollar has been pummeled far below any logical exchange rate. The U.S. economy works well and inflation has been less creative than in Europe. Therefore, it is absurd that the real (rather than

theoretical) devaluation of the dollar has been permitted to reach about 33 percent within two years.

France feels the dollar should be restored to a value probably approximating that achieved five months ago when the bank exchange rate was around 4.5 francs. Perhaps it could be allowed to descend some 2 or 3 percent below that rate; this would not be difficult to handle.

But the emergency crisis mustn't be allowed to continue for long—or to worsen. The world cannot live with the kind of situation produced by a dollar collapse. France's leadership never forgets that, although the preconditions for the 1929 disaster are not prevalent today, that America crash began when securities were at their absolute peak.

It is obvious to Paris that settlement of these problems must be found among the free world's major trading nations. The Russians, despite their immense power, are in no position to give major help on money or trade. As France and West Germany had already discovered before the Nixon-Brezhnev deals, Moscow can't offer important commercial markets despite its desire to facilitate détente.

The yawning dollar gap needs healing before any long-term international monetary reform. That has been much bruited but will take a long time before it is negotiated. Yet, for Pompidou, the ultimate lesson of both long-term and short-term adjustment is the same: If the West has no monetary policy it cannot have other policies.

And if the malady represented by this month's dollar crisis is not finally cured, all trading countries will turn toward protectionism. That would break up the West.

Paris already discerns hints of a suicidal mood on both sides of the Atlantic: some Americans say the undervalued dollar helps U.S. trade without hurting the national economy, and the rest of the world be damned; some Europeans say leave America to its own problems and protect our European markets.

As for Pompidou, who recognizes both existing problems and future dangers, it is clear he wants these matters settled within a narrow, stable framework and feels the free nations must together handle the frightening affair.

Détente: Frontline Bulletins

By William Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—Mr. James Burnham has put together what he calls "Bulletins from the Détente Front." They speak for themselves.

"The policy of peaceful coexistence... is a form of international economic, political, and ideological struggle of the proletariat against the aggressive forces of imperialism." (N. Khrushchev, 1961.)

"The policy of peaceful coexistence... has never been a policy based on the acceptance of the status quo in world relations. It has been and it remains a weapon of struggle—a struggle in which both hands are used. With one hand, the aggressive forces of world imperialism, as held back; with the other, the forces of national independence, as and to the peoples moving toward a socialist goal." (Werth, *Marxism Review*, Moscow, 1962.)

"The main direction of the world revolutionary process determined by the struggle between two opposite and irreconcilable systems... Since it is a question of two essentially irreconcilable lines of world development, all countries, classes, social strata, and political currents become involved in the struggle. Our foreign political measures... restricting further and further the aggressive imperialist circles... They contribute to the creation of ever better international circumstances for the expansion of the struggle of the revolutionary forces of the world." (B. Ponomarev, *General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet CP*, 1971.)

"Relations with the capitalist nations will remain the realm of struggle, however successful normalization and détente may be... The essential question that forms that struggle is 'take.' (G. Arbatov, director, the Soviet Institute for American Studies, March 1973.)

SANTIAGO—The Chilean C largest in the Americas and most closely tied to Moscow pushes Allende toward expropriation of all remaining foreign holdings, beginning with those U.S. corporations and banks, toward total anti-U.S. stand foreign policy.

HAI PHONG—A steady pace of Communist-bloc ships military equipment sufficient to replace all losses in the 1972 offensive and to beef up forces Laos, Cambodia, and South Vietnam.

ADEN—With Soviet equipment and training, forces in South Yemen move toward strategic goal of overthrowing pro-Arab government of Saudi Arabia and depriving U.S. of access to its principal foreign source petroleum.

OMAN—Soviet-supported equipped Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf (PFLAG) fights Dhofar province, aiming at control of Oman and the other rich sheikhdoms along Persian Gulf and southern coast of Arabian Peninsula.

KUWAIT CITY—With 80 arms and encouragement, it troops occupy northern strip Kuwait, enlarging Iraq's access to gulf. Cadres allied with PFLAG recruit in Kuwait and establish guerrilla bases mountains.

PORT LOUIS, MAURITIUS—Moscow given access for service of Soviet merchant and naval vessels in Indian Ocean. MOGADISHU—SOMALIA Soviet technicians, supplies, money support buildup of base at sea African control point. Red Sea passage, Moscow and supports guerrilla operations against U.S. ally, Ethiopia.

HAVANA—Soviet KGB completes takeover of Cuban air police and political supervision of Fidel Castro to 50 direction.

REYKJAVIK—Icelandic Communists, in close liaison with Kremlin, maneuver as part government coalition to Cod War as lever for prying hand away from NATO and ending down NATO's East base.

MOSCOW—Preparing to come larger number of West businessmen and tourists to détente banner, the Kres steps up action to send dispatch to labor camps and KGB monitors, and issues direct warnings citizens against relations with visitors.

MOSCOW—Jamming of broadcasts, prohibition of Western journals and books, travel restrictions continue force.

GENEVA—Soviet represent this continues to reject "on inspection to verify nuclear cords."

MOSCOW—Deployment of giant SS-9 missiles continues



FLIGHT LINE—Work in progress on the production line of the Anglo-French supersonic Concorde jetliners at the Toulouse factory in southern France. In foreground, Concorde number 3, more than 60% complete. Other planes from front to back and to the left behind number 3 are: number 7, prior to wingtip fitting, number 5, destined for Air France, being tested for fuel system function, and number 1, which is due to fly in the fall, and will be used mainly for training and certification flights.

Gen. Weyand and Cambodians Discuss Post-Bombing Aid

PHNOM PENH, July 13—Gen. Frederick E. Weyand, the U.S. Army's top deputy chief of staff, met with leaders of the Cambodian government and U.S. Embassy officials today to discuss American military aid after the bombing stops on Aug. 15.

Gen. Weyand arrived here from Saigon and returned there tonight after talks with President Lon Nol, his aides and U.S. Ambassador Emory C. Swank.

President Nixon has agreed that all U.S. bombing in Indochina will stop on Aug. 15 unless Congress gives specific approval to extend it. It is the consensus among American and Cambodian officials and neutral observers that U.S. aid support is the only thing that keeps the Cambodian insurgents from overrunning the government's forces.

Gen. Weyand denied speculation that South Vietnam would take over the bombing effort from the Americans. He said he had carried no special message to Lon Nol from South Vietnam.

That Role Denied

The Cambodian command today denied foreign press reports that 10,000 mercenaries from Thailand had been sent into Cambodia to fill the gap the bombing halt will create.

Reporting on current military operations, the command said three government battalions that had been trapped in a schoolyard nine miles southwest of Phnom Penh for 10 days had escaped "to reorganize and continue their resistance."

Three freighters and an oil tanker today came up the Mekong River to Phnom Penh, apparently without serious damage from enemy fire.

A convoy of 146 trucks and 68 trailers hauling rice and cattle from northwest Cambodia pulled into the capital without incident, the command said.

In Saigon, Canadian officials of the International Commission of Control and Supervision said final arrangements had been worked out between the Communists and the South Vietnamese government for the release tomorrow of two missing Canadians.

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Bakr Seizes Full Powers To Rule Iraq

BEIRUT, July 13—Iraqi President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr assumed dictatorial powers today following the amendment of the country's transitional constitution, Baghdad radio announced.

The amendment, decided by the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council, made the president of the republic head of the state, premier and commander-in-chief of the armed forces.

He was given authority to directly supervise "the preservation of the country's independence and territorial integrity and the protection of internal and external security," the radio said.

The president was also empowered to directly appoint or fire the vice-president, ministers, judges, governors, government officials, officers of the armed forces, diplomatic envoys and delegates to conferences and international organizations, according to the amendment.

He was made directly responsible for the promotion, demotion and decoration of officers of the armed forces, the radio said.

Earlier it was learned that the ruling Baath party, shaken by a plot within its ranks to overthrow the regime, had made a political pact with its main rival, the Communist party, and resumed peace talks with the rebellious Kurdish minority.

The pact with the Moscow-oriented Communist party, concluded Wednesday night, calls for the formation of a council of ministers, in which the Baathists would share some of the political monopoly they have held for the last five years with the Communists and Kurds, if they agree to join.

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Expansion Ordered For Nice Airport

NICE, July 13 (AP)—More than 800 million cubic feet of Mediterranean hillside are going to be gouged out to build an extension of Nice airport, Prime Minister Pierre Messmer said in an interview published here Friday.

The earth dug from the hills will be dumped into the sea to create an area of 810 acres on which two new runways will be built. Work on the project will begin next year. The extension will cost \$50 million.

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Sihanouk to Go On Trip During Kissinger Visit

BEIRUT, July 13 (Reuters).—Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the deposed Cambodian head of state, said today he would leave next week for a three-week visit to North Korea and would not meet U.S. presidential adviser Henry Kissinger when he comes to Peking next month.

Mr. Kissinger is due here early in August for talks with Chinese leaders. The prince will leave Peking next Friday.

The prince said that even if he was in Peking when Mr. Kissinger arrived he would refuse to meet him and no member of his exiled government would be in contact with the American official.

Brezhnev, Cairo Aide Meet; Some Differences Are Seen

MOSCOW, July 13 (UPI).—Soviet party Chief Leonid I. Brezhnev and Egyptian envoy Hafez Ismail met for 1 1/2 hours today to discuss the Middle East and bilateral relations, an Egyptian spokesman said.

Few details of the meeting between Mr. Brezhnev and President Anwar Sadat's national security adviser were available. However, Tass, the official Soviet news agency, seemed to suggest that the nations were not in total agreement.

Tass reported that the talks were held in a "friendly and frank atmosphere" that reaffirmed the "great significance" of the May, 1971, Soviet-Egyptian friendship treaty.

In the past, the use of the word "frank" in Tass dispatches has often implied that there had been basic differences between parties.

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Obituaries

Lon Chaney jr., 67, Played Hollywood Monster Roles

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., July 13 (AP)—Lon Chaney jr., 67, noted for his portrayals of movie monsters, has died, friends said today.

A friend said that Mr. Chaney succumbed at his San Clemente home yesterday afternoon after a long series of illnesses.

"His last wish," the friend said, "was that his death receive no publicity." Patsy Chaney, his wife of 36 years, declined to specify the cause of death or reveal any funeral plans.

Inactive since his last film, "Frankenstein Vs. Dracula," Mr. Chaney was released from a San Clemente hospital in April after surgery for cataracts and treatment for beriberi. Friends said he also suffered from liver problems and gout and recently had undergone an acupuncture treatment to relieve pain.

In a film career that began in 1923, Mr. Chaney played some of the movies' most vivid monsters: Count Dracula, the Mummy, the Wolf Man and Frankenstein, a role created by Boris Karloff.

He was born Creighton Chaney on Feb. 10, 1906, in Oklahoma City, where his parents were playing a theater engagement. His father was Lon Chaney sr., who was the star of such silent films as "The Phantom of the Opera" and "The Hunchback of Notre Dame."

'Lennie's Ranch'

Standing alongside Mr. Chaney's more famous monster roles was his memorable portrayal of the dim-witted Lennie in the 1939 production of John Steinbeck's "Of Mice and Men," when he purchased a 1300-acre ranch near Auburn, Calif., he named it "Lennie's Ranch."

He also played the arthritic old marshal in "High Noon," the 1952 movie that won an Academy Award for Gary Cooper as best actor.

"At the best of the monsters were played for sympathy," Mr. Chaney once told an interviewer. "That goes for my father, Boris Karloff, myself and all the others. They all won the audience's sympathy. Why, the Wolf Man didn't want to do all those things—he was forced into them."

Mr. Chaney often underwent as much as 6 1/2 hours of makeup preparation for his roles and was known as a perfectionist.

In 1937, he married Patsy Beck, a model. He had two sons by a former marriage and nine grandchildren.

Mr. Chaney lived for many years in the San Fernando Valley before moving to a ranch at Warner Hot Springs, in San Diego County, and later to San Clemente.

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hardly's Deutsches Theater in Berlin after World War I. He went into the movies in the silent era and played leads in more than 100 German films.

Pyotr G. Sergiev

MOSCOW, July 13 (UPI)—Pyotr G. Sergiev, 79, a parasitologist and epidemiologist credited with devising a method to eliminate malaria in the Soviet Union, died yesterday after a long illness.



Lon Chaney jr.
...in one of his roles.

Massacre Reports Continue, But Caetano Visit Is Still On

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, July 13—The Times of London published today a "Diary of Death"—a lengthy and detailed report from Spanish missionaries listing massacres and atrocities allegedly carried out by Portuguese troops in Mozambique.

"We believe that they are telling the truth," the paper declared.

It said another group of Roman Catholic missionaries known as the White Fathers claimed to have a 400-page dossier of alleged atrocities in Mozambique that put the death toll in the thousands.

It was the Times that first published charges by Spanish priests known as the Burgos Fathers that hundreds of villagers in Portugal's East African colony had been slaughtered by soldiers in 1971-72.

The paper's 4,000-word front-page report was certain to intensify demands in Britain that the government cancel a visit by Portuguese Premier Marcello Caetano, to begin next Monday.

But it also added to the confusion and contradictions that have enveloped the alleged atrocities, especially the reported slaughter of more than 400 men, women and children at a jungle village the missionaries called Wiriyamu.

Massacre Denied

Portugal has denied that any massacre took place and that Wiriyamu ever existed.

The Daily Telegraph, meanwhile, carried a report from a correspondent, in the Mozambique jungles quoting tribesmen as saying no massacres had taken place in the area.

None of the tribesmen or Portuguese troops he spoke to knew of any village named Wiriyamu, the correspondent reported. His

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East to Prohibit West Berliners For Youth Fete

BERLIN, July 13 (NYT).—The East Germans have decided to bar West Berliners from East Berlin and surrounding parts of East Germany during the Communist-dominated World Youth Festival from July 28 to Aug. 5.

The decision became known yesterday as it was protested by the West Berlin city administration and the West German government as a violation of the 1971 Berlin agreement. Under the accord—concluded by the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union—West Berliners are permitted to enter East Berlin and East Germany 30 times a year at dates of their own choosing.

The ban was seen as a precaution against political trouble during the festival, which is expected to attract 150,000 visitors to East Berlin from all over the world.

West Berlin officials are scheduled to meet East German sides on Monday to discuss the dispute, a spokesman said.

Lion-Mauled Boy Better

RAPID CITY, S.D., July 13 (AP)—An infant whose grand-mother killed a mountain lion that attacked him has been taken off the critical list, a family spokesman said today. Jason Cowden, 1 1/2, of Anoka, Minn., was hospitalized with head injuries Tuesday.

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LONDON THEATER

'West Side Story' Shows Its Age in Revival

By John Walker

LONDON, July 13 (IHT).—I suppose there has been no more innovative musical than "West Side Story"; certainly, its impact and importance in the 1950s matched that of "Oklahoma!" in the 1940s. So at a time when its progeny still hold the stage—and shows as diverse as "Grease" and the superficial "Jesus Christ Superstar" owe much to it in their manipulation of the medium—it is good to have the original back with us again.

performed by a young and enthusiastic cast at the Coliseum Theatre.

We are now as far away from the first night of "West Side Story" as that was from "Oklahoma!" and, inevitably, it has dated. It was of its time and the continuing existence of teenage gangs does not make it a topical musical, as its producers seem to think. Arthur Laurents' book, although craftsmanlike, is not much more than adequate. Stephen Sondheim's lyrics edge towards the banal more often than you would believe. What holds the show together is the surge and nervous rhythms of

Leonard Bernstein's score—and the superiority of that over those who have come after remains undiminished. At the Coliseum, indeed, the music triumphs over a sometimes inadequate cast.

Robert Arditi, who was in the original West End production, has reproduced the dashing choreography of Jerome Robbins and that, too, seems a little muted now. His dancers lack the precise discipline that Mr. Robbins imparted. And director Bill Kenwright has failed to make the street gangs seem other than genteel middle-class British kids. There is no fire or passion here, no sense of menace.

Jim Smiley, as Tony, exudes an easy-going, slightly suspect charm, forever flashing a toothpaste smile, although he has a fine voice and uses it to good effect.

Resamund Shelley's Maria is convincingly childish but on the dull side. In a cast that lacks personality, Roger Finch, Bernard Sharpe, and Giovanna Newcombe managed to emerge as individuals. The great attraction is the music and under Ed Coleman's energetic direction it sweeps all before it.

That bastion of Moral Re-orientation, the Westminster Theatre, has achieved its usual propaganda in favor of Frith Banbury's production of Noel Robinson's "Glasgow" which follows the fortunes of the Brontë family—Charlotte, Emily, Anne, and her brother Branwell—in the couple of years before they published their poems and novels.

The Westminster's normal patrons will probably like it, since the play opens with family prayers and pussyfoots around its subject in reverent fashion. Like "Crown Matrimonial" at the Haymarket, "Glasgow" has no intrinsic interest at all. It depends entirely on what the audience brings to the play, but while "Crown Matrimonial" rose to the level of superior soap opera—How will Mum cope with her wayward son?—here Mrs. Robinson's domestic drama lacks shape and offers no insight into its characters.

At the Shaw Theatre there is the 69 Theatre Company's production of Samuel Beckett's "Endgame," directed by Braham Murray, and elegantly performed in a splendid circular setting designed by Johannes Bryant. Trevor Peacock as Cloy, stumbling across the stage like a marionette with tangled strings, plays the clown to perfection. While Morris's voice tends to fade to a peevish whine in some of Hamlet's longer speeches, but the play itself exerts its usual hypnotic grip. It seems to have become the most popular of Mr. Beckett's pieces, for there was another production (better acted, on the whole) not so long ago at the Young Vic. What I hanker after is a London revival of "Waiting for Godot."

At the Aldwych Theatre, the Royal Shakespeare Company has opened its five-month season of Shakespeare's four Roman plays with "Anthony and Cleopatra," starring Richard Johnson and Janet Suzman. At the company's request I will not be reviewing the plays until September, when the sequence can be judged as a whole.

At the I.C.A. Theatre there is a revival of "As Time Goes By," a Mustapha Matura comedy in the London, which I welcomed when it was produced at the Theatre Upstairs last year.

Other recent openings in London:



Michelle Hardy leads the Jets and the Sharks in "West Side Story" ballet.

"June and the Paycock," by Sean O'Casey, at the Marmalade Theatre. Excellent account of O'Casey's masterpiece, with Slohan McKenna as a slightly passive but powerful June. It shrinks most of what passes for drama in London at the present time.

"Magnificence," by Howard Brenton, at the Royal Court. The first full-length play from the court's new resident dramatist, and a confused thing it is too, an inadequate response to the problem of violent political action in present-day society.

"Absurd Person Singular," by Alan Ayckbourn, at the Criterion.

Heartless, technically adept social comedy, often funny but too clever by half.

"Play Strindberg," by Friedrich Dürrenmatt, at the Hampstead Theatre Club. A pointless but elegantly frivolous version of Strindberg's "Dance of Death."

"Grease," with book, music, and lyrics by Jim Jacobs and Warren Casey, at the New London. High-energy enjoyment, a good rocking musical making satirical fun of the nasty lifestyles of the 1950s.

"Savages," by Christopher Hampton, at the Comedy Theatre. This has costened a little since its transfer from the Royal

Court, although it remains full of elegant pessimism about the world, and is graced by Paul Scofield's performance as a detached British diplomat.

"Who's Who," by Keith Waterhouse and Willis Hall, at the Fortune. A farce to admire rather than enjoy, an amazingly convoluted study of two unsuccessful adulterers, one unable to tell a lie, the other incapable of speaking the truth.

"The Banana Box," by Eric Chappell, at the Apollo. A weakish comedy that survives due to Leonard Rossiter's performance as a grotesque lecherous landlord.

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(Continued on Page 18).

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INTERNATIONAL
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FINANCE

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PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JULY 14-15, 1973

Page 9

Row on Gold Sidestepped in Basel

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
PARIS, July 13 (NYT).—A dangerous confrontation between France and the United States was avoided at the last minute, paving the way for last weekend's agreement in Basel that brought the monetary crisis to an end.

The accord has brought valuable relief to the international monetary system, and has helped restore a degree of confidence in European-American relations that had not existed for some time.

The French had threatened to veto establishment of a Common Market gold bloc, which would have created a new and much higher official price for gold.

The United States had threatened to push a rival idea that would have caused the gold price to drop sharply. It is now around 120 an ounce, nearly three times its official level.

Each side retreated a little, and an agreement was reached under which Western monetary authorities will intervene in exchange markets to stop the erosion of the dollar's international value.

Washington had wanted the agreement to come solely as a result of market forces. But the effects of the two devaluations of the dollar since 1971 were dragging the dollar down, and huge overhangs of dollar assets to levels well below what could be justified on economic grounds.

This market depreciation, the French said, amounted to the third devaluation of the dollar.

The French were the leaders of those in Europe who found this depreciation intolerable, because of the effects it would have on reducing European exports, production and jobs.

At last Sunday's Basel meeting, the French had prepared a paper on discussion on the establishment of a European monetary unit that would be linked to gold.

The thrust of the paper, the French said, was the idea that gold should be revalued against

a market basket of the European currencies.

The idea is at least one year old. When it was first raised by French President Georges Pompidou, France's European partners rejected it. In Washington it was seen as a measure that would tend to weaken the dollar and raise gold onto a pedestal.

The French paper on gold was prepared but never presented. The reason was that the United States had suddenly shown itself more cooperative at Basel.

Dollar Gains During Week In Europe

LONDON, July 13 (AP-DJ).—The dollar closed mixed today in relation to the jointly floating European currencies in a further consolidation of its sharp advance early this week.

Once again central banks intervened to keep the market orderly, but some dealers said the amounts were very small. Nevertheless, the action during the week indicated that even limited central bank intervention would be adequate to stabilize the rates.

At the close in Frankfurt, the dollar was quoted near 2.38 marks, compared with 2.380 yesterday and 2.28 the previous Friday. For the week the dollar gained about 5.3 percent against marks.

At the Frankfurt foreign exchange closing, the Bundesbank bought about \$4 million. Dealers said it is unlikely that there was much support afterward.

The dollar rose against Swiss francs to 2.66 from 2.6475 yesterday and 2.6750 the previous Friday. Its percentage gain during the week came to about 7.1.

The dollar declined against French francs for commercial transactions to 4.98 from 4.987 yesterday. Yet the weekly gain corresponded to about 4 percent based on a rate the previous Friday of 3.92.

In terms of guilders, the dollar was about unchanged at 2.6385, but compared with a rate of 2.5440 the previous Friday, it had gained about 3.2 percent during the week.

Sterling declined against the dollar to \$2.5425 from \$2.544 late yesterday and \$2.5550 the previous Friday.

A bullion dealer said the gold market was quiet. A late quote was \$120.50-\$121.50 an ounce after an afternoon fixing of \$121 and a morning fixing of \$120.50. All the rates were unchanged from the same times yesterday.

Danish Prices Rise
COPENHAGEN, June 13 (AP-DJ).—Prices rose 0.8 percent in Denmark during June, the Bureau of Statistics announced today. The price index (January 1971 equals 100) rose from 113.2 in May to 120 in June. It was 113.9 at the end of last year.

Money Supply In U.S. Rising At 11% Rate

Further Boost Seen In Interest Charges

By H. Erich Heinemann
NEW YORK, July 13 (NYT).—Monetary expansion is proceeding at a rapid rate, the Federal Reserve System reported yesterday, while at the same time most short-term interest rates are continuing to surge upward.

Bankers said yesterday that, unless the Nixon administration's Committee on Interest and Dividends intervenes to block the action, the upward move in money rates would trigger a quarter-point increase in the prime lending rate of commercial banks to 8 1/2 percent.

In its report yesterday, the Fed disclosed that the nation's money supply—which many economists believe plays a key role in influencing the future course of the overall economy—averaged \$263.6 billion a day in the four weeks ended July 4.

According to calculations by the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, this level represents a seasonally-adjusted, compounded annual rate of increase of 11 percent during the last three months, and of 7.3 percent over the past year.

These rates of expansion, according to many analysts, are far above the levels that would be appropriate to the Fed's current policy of trying to restrain an overheated, inflationary economy.

Indeed, there are widespread reports that Arthur F. Burns, chairman of both the Fed and the Committee on Interest and Dividends, is determined to reduce the rate of growth in the money supply, even if this means sharply higher short-term interest rates in the interim.

So far, however, the Fed appears to be having its difficulties in achieving its goal of monetary restraint.

The monetary base—the total of "high powered money" that largely determines future movements of the money supply—averaged \$107 billion in the four weeks ended yesterday of this week, which was the equivalent of a 7.4 percent annual rate of increase in the quarter ended on that date and 8.6 percent over the year ended then.

Both these growth rates were somewhat more rapid than those that have been characteristic recently, and were high by post-war standards.

Italy Says Deficit In Trade Wider In Latest Month

ROME, July 13 (Reuters).—Italy's trade deficit widened to 297 billion lire in May from 243 billion lire in April and 54 billion lire in May 1972, provisional figures from the Central Statistical Institute (Istat) showed today.

Istat said May imports rose 46 percent from May last year to 1,427 billion lire, while exports rose 33 percent to 1,130 billion lire.

It said the strong rises were presumably due in part to operations delayed through strikes of customs officials in March and April.

The provisional May shortfall brought the trade deficit in the first five months of the year to 1,202 billion lire, against a deficit of 159 billion lire in the same 1972 period, with imports rising 35 percent to 5,611 billion lire, and exports advancing 2 percent to 4,409 billion lire.

Istat said that for a correct interpretation of these figures, it should be noted that between 1972 and 1973 there have been rises in the value of goods which have been markedly higher for imports than for exports.

Pirelli Sets Loss At 26 Billion Lire

MILAN, July 13 (Reuters).—Pirelli SpA has reported a loss of about 26 billion lire for the year ended April 30 against net profit of 3.72 billion lire the previous year.

The company has already announced it is omitting a dividend for the year.

In its annual report yesterday, Pirelli said the loss, essentially due to the writing down of its Italian holdings, mainly Industrie Pirelli SpA, is being covered through drawings from the reserve fund set up at the time of the link with Dunlop Holdings Ltd. at the end of 1971.

Pirelli SpA is the holding company for the Pirelli interest in the Pirelli-Dunlop union.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Honda Signs Accord With Ford

Honda Motor Co. has signed a contract with Ford Motor Co. to supply the latter with know-how on its low-emission Compound Vortex Controlled Combustion (CVCC) engine system. Under the 17-year contract Ford receives the worldwide license, on a non-exclusive basis, to make and sell cars powered by CVCC engines. Ford is the second car manufacturer to enter into a licensing agreement with Honda. Last year, Honda granted Toyota Motor Co. a license. Honda says its CVCC engine system is capable of meeting the stringent 1975 U.S. car emission standards without such "add-on" devices as a catalytic converter.

Franklin, Talcott Merger Agreed

Franklin New York Corp. and Talcott National Corp. have completed the execution and delivery of a definitive agreement dated June 30 for the merger of Talcott into a subsidiary of Franklin. Under terms of the merger, each share of Talcott common would be exchanged for 0.66 of a share of Franklin common. A total of about 550,000 shares of Franklin common will be issued. Franklin will acquire immediately prior to the merger 1.6 million shares—about 53 percent—of

Talcott common owned by Michele Sindona and 64,561 shares—about 94 percent—of Talcott Series C preferred stock.

EEC May Bar Steel Scrap Exports

The Common Market commission has revived its proposal to ban steel scrap exports now that the United States has banned its shipments. In June, the EEC Council of Ministers declined a commission proposal to completely stop exports, but it agreed to limit, through a licensing system, shipments in the current year to 150,000 metric tons. In 1972, 440,000 tons were exported. An EEC spokesman says the commission decided to propose a complete suspension of licenses now because of the "grave situation" in the community following the U.S. export ban.

Jardine, Nomura Set Investment Firm

Jardine Fleming & Co. of Hong Kong, and Nomura Securities Co. of Japan, have formed an open-end investment trust specializing in Southeast Asian securities markets. Jardine Fleming will be investment manager for the trust, called Jardine Nomura Asia Trust, and Nomura International (Hong Kong) Ltd., a Nomura subsidiary, will be exclusive sales agent.

Company Reports

Barrington		Diamond Shamrock		Kaiser Alum. & Chem.	
Second Quarter	1973	1972	Second Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	314.3	253.0	Revenue (millions)	164.0	143.0
Profits (millions)	26.11	20.31	Profits (millions)	14.9	9.8
Per Share	1.36	1.09	Per Share	0.86	0.51
First Half			First Half		
Revenue (millions)	588.8	472.6	Revenue (millions)	321.0	290.0
Profits (millions)	42.46	32.47	Profits (millions)	25.1	15.7
Per Share	2.22	1.75	Per Share	1.40	0.78
Colgate-Palmolive		First Chicago		Manufacturers Hanover	
Second Quarter	1973	1972	Second Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	512.5	445.5	Revenue (millions)	122.0	120.1
Profits (millions)	20.46	16.57	Profits (millions)	11.2	10.4
Per Share	0.83	0.66	Per Share	0.61	0.52
First Half			First Half		
Revenue (millions)	1,005.0	880.9	Revenue (millions)	241.8	237.9
Profits (millions)	36.76	29.11	Profits (millions)	22.15	21.87
Per Share	0.57	0.46	Per Share	1.11	1.04
Columbia Broadcasting		GAF		Owens-Illinois	
Second Quarter	1973	1972	Second Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	335.2	312.9	Revenue (millions)	213.5	193.7
Profits (millions)	32.4	20.5	Profits (millions)	7.72	7.17
Per Share	0.82	0.71	Per Share	0.30	0.28
First Half			First Half		
Revenue (millions)	719.0	643.0	Revenue (millions)	406.0	367.0
Profits (millions)	40.3	32.8	Profits (millions)	13.45	12.35
Per Share	1.41	1.13	Per Share	0.85	0.77
CPC		IBM		Westinghouse Electric	
Second Quarter	1973	1972	Second Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	436.2	430.6	Revenue (millions)	2,540.0	2,384.0
Profits (millions)	17.3	14.9	Profits (millions)	356.72	312.2
Per Share	0.73	0.63	Per Share	2.44	2.15
First Half			First Half		
Revenue (millions)	836.3	748.5	Revenue (millions)	4,997.0	4,677.0
Profits (millions)	32.7	28.9	Profits (millions)	696.85	617.9
Per Share	1.38	1.22	Per Share	4.78	4.27

Oil Stocks Hit As Dow Falls By 16 Points

Fears About Phase 4 Seen Cause of Drop

NEW YORK, July 13 (NYT).—Speculation that the Nixon administration plans to clamp stiff controls on the petroleum industry during Phase 4 of its anti-inflation program sent oil stocks tumbling on the New York Stock Exchange today.

The remainder of the market also lost considerable ground, but on light turnover.

Analysts attributed the market's overall weakness to several factors, including normal pre-weekend evening up operations, international monetary unrest despite recent strength in the dollar, and news that President Nixon was hospitalized last night for treatment of viral pneumonia.

The Dow Jones industrial average slipped 15.95 points to 885.99. It climbed strongly early in the week, but began falling yesterday as a rally in the dollar faded abroad.

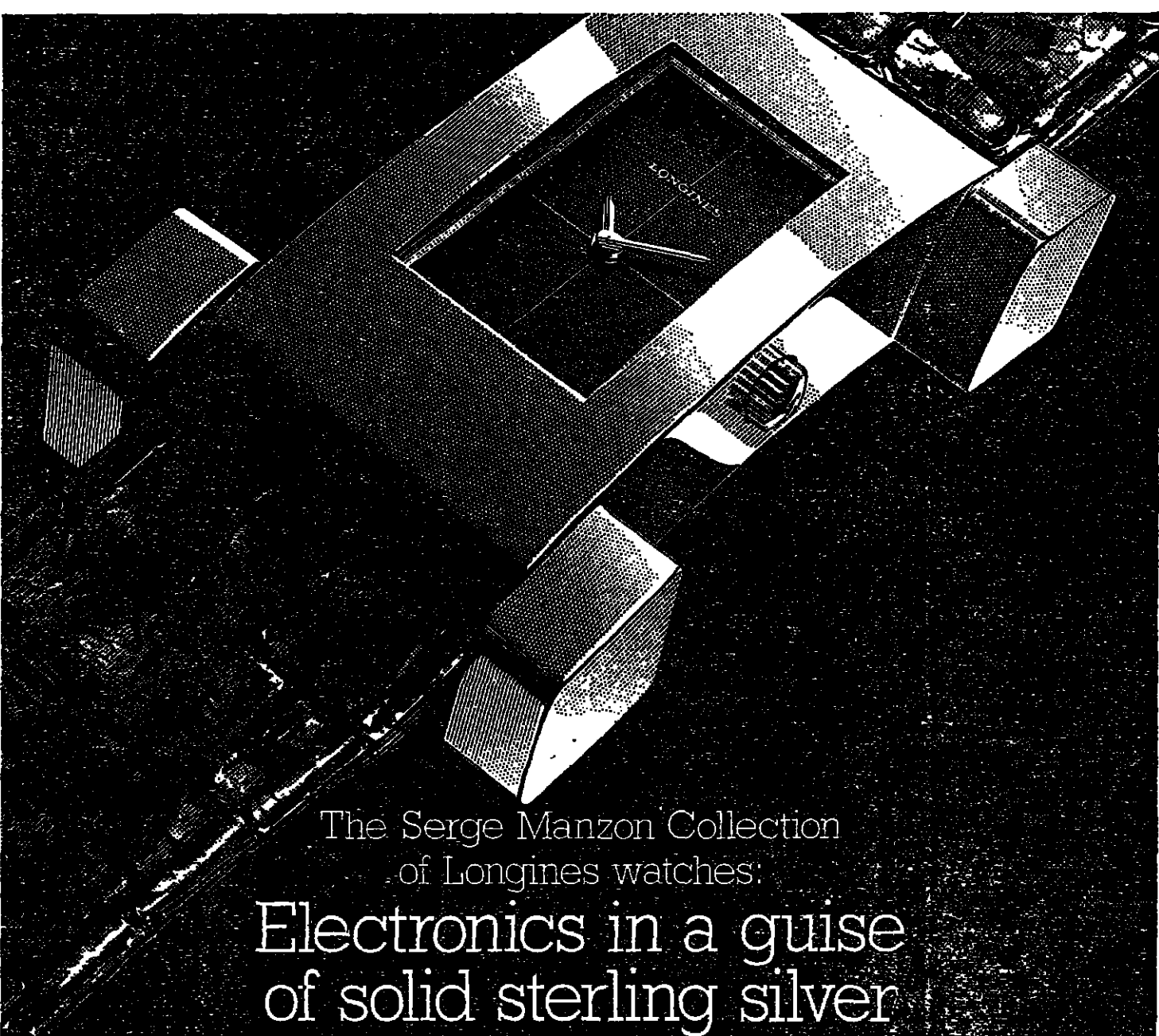
Declining issues outran gainers by almost 2-to-1, but volume was only 11.39 million shares compared with 15.4 million yesterday. In the oil group, Standard of California fell 4 3/8 to 69, Mobil 2 3/4 to 60 3/4, Exxon 2 7/8 to 92 3/4, Texaco 1 1/2 to 31 1/2.

While the administration has not yet revealed its plans for Phase 4, it has been hinted that much of the emphasis will be directed toward the petroleum industry as a result of reported sharp increases in prices of gasoline over the past several weeks. Analysts say that the big worry is how the controls will affect corporate profits.

Westinghouse, meantime, dropped 2 1/4 to 34 1/2. After the market closed yesterday, the firm reported flat second-quarter per-share earnings.

Ford Motor lost a point to 54 3/8 despite yesterday's announcement of a boost in the quarterly dividend to 80 cents a share from 70 cents and an extra dividend of 20 cents.

Prices declined in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index eased 0.01 to 32.64 while declines led advances, 387 to 354. Turnover was 2.08 million shares, down from 2.81 million yesterday.



The Serge Manzon Collection of Longines watches: Electronics in a guise of solid sterling silver

Ref. 5015. The movement is electronic and the case is of solid sterling silver.

Serge Manzon is a Paris designer with talent to spare who is making waves well beyond the banks of the Seine. The watch above is an electronic model from the collection he designed for Longines.

Longines feels of course pretty much at home in electronics, being a pioneer of electronic watchmaking.

As for Serge Manzon, having the antennas of the successful designer, he rightly sensed that silver was about to become the hottest, coolest thing in precious metals.

So if you're still in quest of that perfect marriage between technology and beauty, maybe here is the silver lining—solid sterling silver with the compliments of Longines and Serge Manzon.

The full story of this rare partnership of avant-garde engineering and avant-garde aesthetics is told in "The Serge Manzon Collection," a booklet which is yours for the asking. Write to: Longines, Advertising Dept. III, 2610 Saint-Imier, Switzerland

LONGINES

Ref. 5019. For this Longines model, Serge Manzon sought his inspiration in a simple belt buckle.

Longines, leaders in electronic timekeeping

American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

International Bonds Traded in Europe

[illegible]

Mutual F

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700 Phil Col	3	7-1	7-1	7-1
600 Gaz Metro		450	445	450
2100 Imasco	\$	28½	28½	28½
700 Marine	\$	25	25	25

[illegible]

Most Actives—American

[illegible]

American Stock Index:

Low	Close	Net
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[illegible]

Industrial	118.50	116.04	116.50	-1
Railroads	35.50	35.07	35.26	-6
Utilities	53.88	53.12	53.43	-6

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Sharon	Boy	Sales	Wght
100	100	100	100

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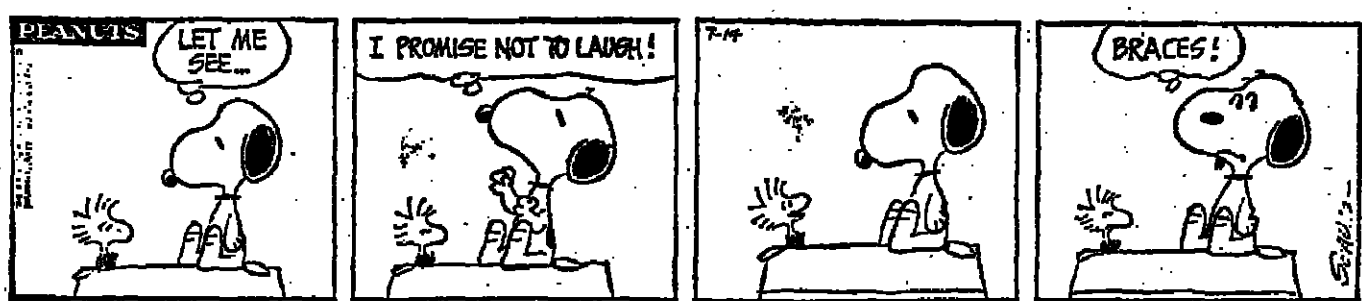
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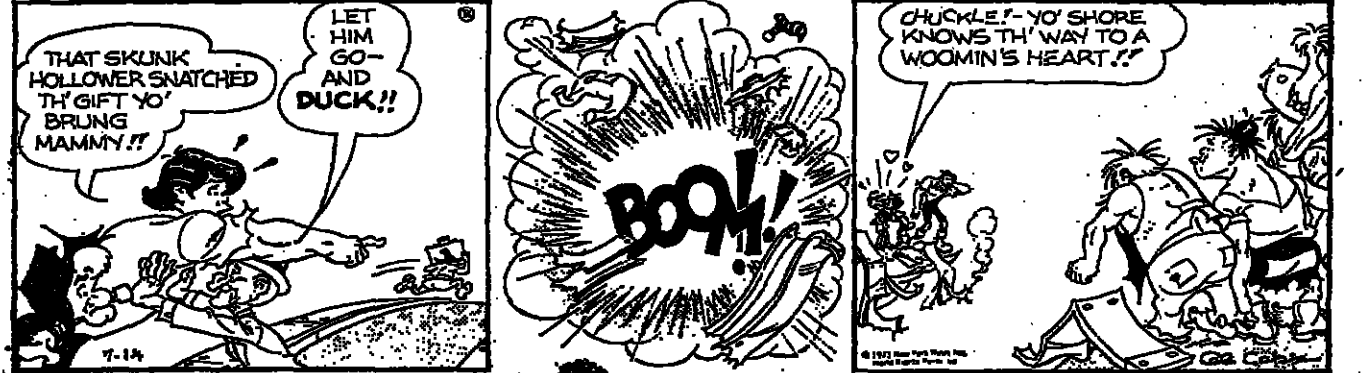
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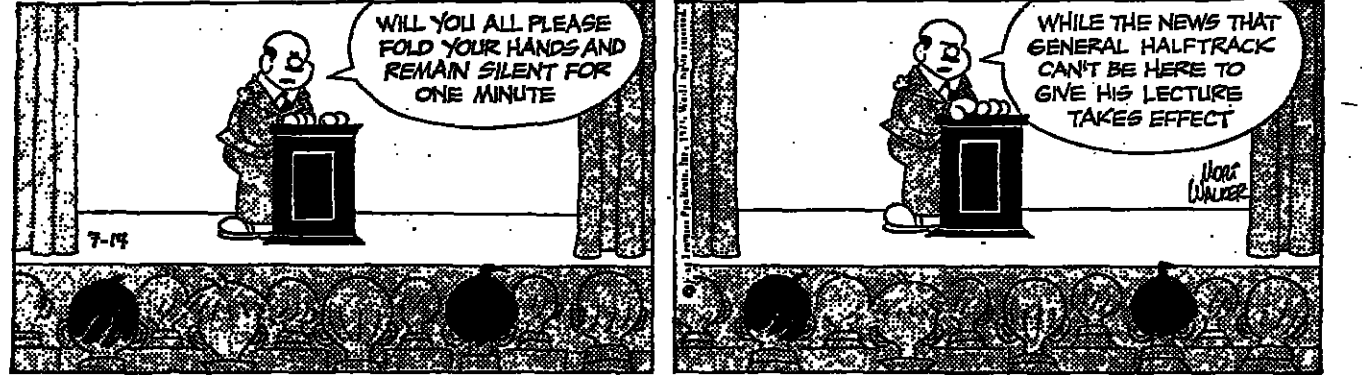
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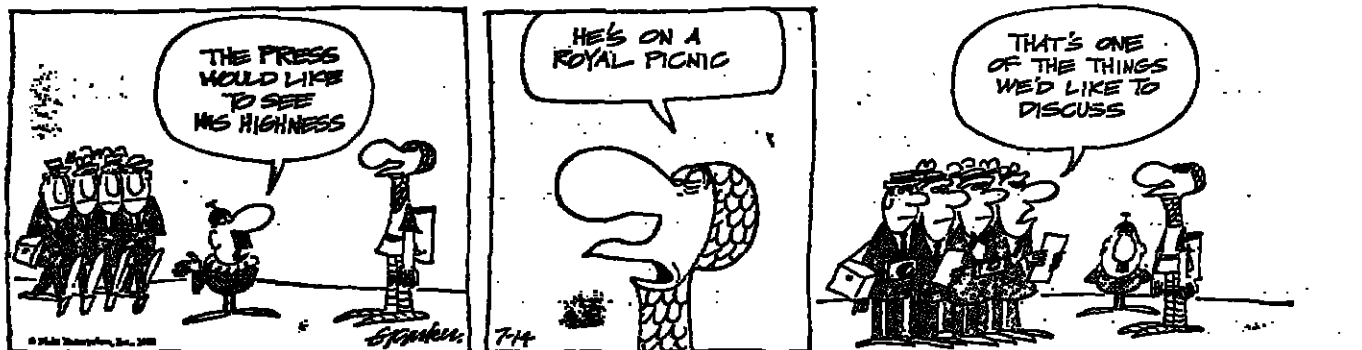
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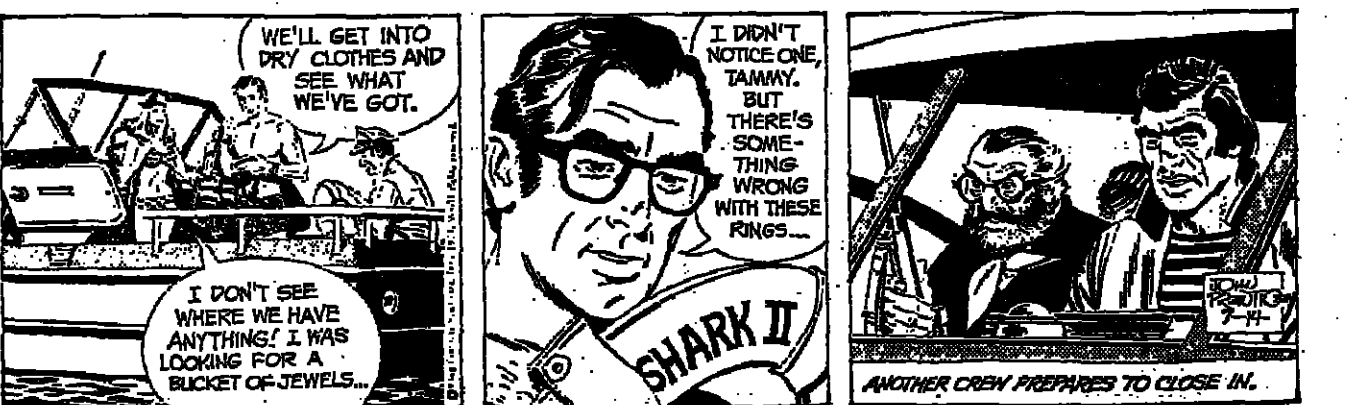
REX MORGAN M.D.



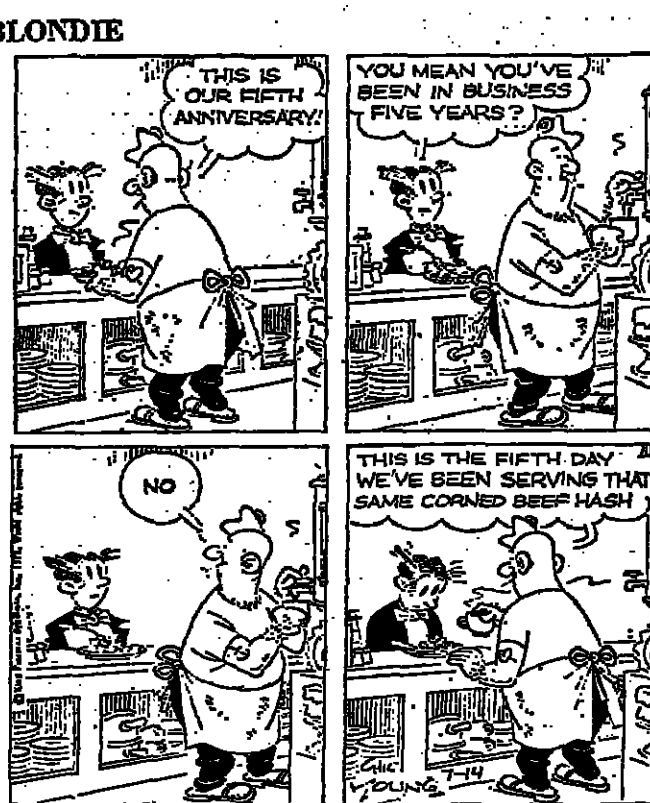
POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LALIV
NEVET
MERCOH
TRALLA

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: AN

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: PANIC GAUDY BISECT MAYHEM

Answer: This event came as a blow in the theatre—A HIT

Answers: PANIC GAUDY BISECT MAYHEM

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

TITLE SEARCHES—By George Rose Smith

ACROSS

3 Kind of cloth or covering
6 Cockney exclamation
10 Narrow wheel
20 British
21 Jack Horner's place
32 "A Star Is Born"
33 Exercise
34 "The Vision of Sir Launfal"
36 "Gone With the Wind"
38 Kind of applause
39 One of Sheridan's "Rivals"
40 Persian wheels
41 Flood stage
42 "The Great Escape"
43 Unmanned
47 "The Great Escape"
48 "The Great Escape"
49 "The Great Escape"
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60 "The Great Escape"

DOWN

1 Give a tenth
2 U.S. dam
3 Nile
4 Do a bank job
5 X.Z. line
6 Bernhard
7 Dune
8 "The Great Escape"
9 "The Great Escape"
10 "The Great Escape"
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BOOKS

THE AMERICANS

The Democratic Experience

By Daniel J. Boorstin. Random House. 717 pp. \$10.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THE delights of Daniel J. Boorstin's approach to American history should be familiar to readers by now, especially those who have read the first two volumes of the trilogy that is now complete with the publication of "The Americans: The Democratic Experience." (The first volume, subtitled "The Colonial Experience," appeared in 1958; the second, "The National Experience," which carried Mr. Boorstin's epic through the Civil War, came out in 1965.) All the same, before I get down to quibbling over Boorstin's unusual technique, let me celebrate some of those delights as they manifest themselves in this final volume. There is, to begin with, the concreteness of his narrative.

He does not write history that alludes obliquely, or flash evidence like a prestidigitator doing card tricks. No, when Boorstin takes up, "The Decline of the Miraculous" as a theme of the last hundred years or so, and gets down, more specifically, to the "leveling" or "times and places," he goes straight to the gut of detail. "Time" and "place" suggest to him first of all the matter of food; and before we have had time to absorb this odd step of logic, he is off and telling us the story of Gail Borden, who, when he learned of the horrendous Donner party incident (in which a group of starving transcontinental emigrants committed cannibalism, set about to perfect some form of portable food, and, after failing to sell the American public on the idea of meat biscuits, came up with—you've guessed it!—Borden's condensed milk).

Then there is Boorstin's narrative organization, which, because it always is reasonable in its way and at the same time never predictable, fulfills the purest ideal of dramatic surprise (except the unexpected). Thus, following a logic he rarely wastes time spelling out, but which is always interesting to consider, he moves from Gail Borden's story to the history of canning in America, and from there to a capsule biography of Gustavus Franklin Swift, and on to Swift's "disassembly line" (the technique developed for butchering and packaging hogs), then to the career of Lorenzo Delmonico, then to the history of ice in America, and so on from ice to Clarence Birdseye to George Pullman to sleeping and dining cars to glass, the technology of plate glass, the rise of the Chicago school of architecture, the skyscraper, elevators, running water, sewage systems, the water closet, toilets, air-conditioning, the Houston Astrodome and Astro-turf. (I have left out of this summary the pauses to explain interesting word derivations and many other curious historical asides.)

And by this thoroughly painless, utterly delightful process of not-quite-free association (for Boorstin is always tending toward some point), we not only are offered fascinating little off-hand perceptions—like the fact that the invention of the water closet brought unwanted privacy

to the act of elimination, because toilets were too expensive to install in the communal style multiseated early-American houses—we also arrive at Boorstin's broader point: named that as the "go-getting" from spirit gradually forced its way as technology solved our problems—Americans found it more and more difficult to perceive the essential distinction of experience—the difference between the sons of the year, between the hordes and the outdoors, between the public and the private, between the parts of the continent and so on through an endless catalogue. "Times and place were leveled," and we were sore confused.

But while it is enormous fun, devour history in this way, the is a troublesome paradox opening here. On the one hand Boorstin's peripatetic narrative is made possible only by his arching thesis; for without it, such a narrative would be ut chaos and a bore. On the other hand, the thesis is not really original or interesting; and what Boorstin does is to challenge the old things, it smacks of his more than mournful lament wringing over the decline of traditional past. In other words, Boorstin would come out as really argue his point, citing opponents of his views (where they are) and challenging them on their own ground. And other times, one wishes the hidden logic of his narrative were not quite so tenuous.

Moreover, Boorstin's thesis, this volume seems somewhat odd, if my memory serves: correctly, with what he was saying in the second volume of the trilogy, "The National Experience," where he seemed to suggest that the organizational genius of Americans during the period between the Revolution and Civil Wars, of course, as a switch is not necessarily acceptable. In fact, one might easily call it one of the tragedies of the American experience. If that is how Boorstin perceives it, he would have done better to spell it out.

Perhaps I am quibbling unnecessarily to complain that "The Democratic Experience" is in its true narrative nor a convincing interpretation. Perhaps am pointing to a seam that does not really exist between events Boorstin has selected to describe and the thesis he believes they illustrate. Nevertheless, it is very inventive and originality of his technique that make one wonder if it could not have chosen another set of events to indicate something entirely different. And I am inclined to conclude that either an interesting thesis fed out by not entirely apt, or a brilliant narrative text covering an insubstantial theoretical frame. Given the choice I'll call it the latter. It's more fun to read that way.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

PEOPLE: *The Man Who Didn't Come to Dinner.*

Missouri wasn't there but just about everyone else who took part

"He's some crackpot who wants to hold an honest presidential election. They shouldn't allow guys like that to wander around loose."

Ruggieri's dad did the fireworks for the marriage of Louis XVI and Marie-Antoinette and, 40 years later, for the marriage of Napoleon and Marie-Louise. Queen Victoria was greeted by their pyrotechnics in 1856, as was Queen Elizabeth II in 1957. More prosaically, they added a spark to the opening of "The Longest Day." They have also invented flying saucers, something called *bombes saxonnes* (attached to parachutes, they float rather languorously to the ground), and they claim to make the best Roman candles in the world.



They created a rain-making bomb for Israel and, says Mr. Tournay, are especially excited about a new missile with a range of 3,000 meters that dissipates crop-killing hailstorms. With biblical majesty, the Master Artificers in 1953 stopped a plague of locusts in Morocco by causing abundant snowfalls just as the insects were crossing the Atlas Mountains.

People's leader Robert Vanlathem of Brussels reports that Duke Ellington (as reported in the IET, July 10) was not the first jazzman to get the French Legion of Honor. *Swedish jazz band leader*

Long-distance swimmer Graham McIntyre gave up his attempt to swim the English Channel Friday after he bumped into a

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[illegible]

Variable	Mean	Standard deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Age	35.2	10.5	20	65
Gender	Male: 65.2%	Female: 34.8%		
Marital status	Married: 72.1%	Single: 27.9%		
Education	High school: 15.3%	College: 45.2%	High school	Postgraduate
Income	\$25,000-\$35,000: 35.1%	\$35,000-\$45,000: 25.4%	\$15,000	\$55,000
Occupation	Managerial: 25.3%	Professional: 35.2%	Service	Executive
Health status	Good: 60.1%	Fair: 30.2%	Poor	Excellent
Stress level	Low: 15.4%	Medium: 45.3%	Low	High
Life satisfaction	Very satisfied: 10.2%	Satisfied: 40.1%	Not satisfied	Very satisfied
Work-life balance	Good: 30.5%	Fair: 45.2%	Poor	Excellent
Family support	Strong: 25.1%	Weak: 74.9%		
Community involvement	Active: 15.3%	Passive: 84.7%		
Volunteer work	Yes: 20.4%	No: 79.6%		
Charitable donations	Yes: 10.1%	No: 89.9%		
Political participation	Yes: 15.2%	No: 84.8%		
Civic engagement	Yes: 25.3%	No: 74.7%		
Neighborhood safety	High: 35.1%	Low: 64.9%		
Local government responsiveness	High: 20.4%	Low: 79.6%		
Community resources	Abundant: 15.3%	Limited: 84.7%		
Local economy	Strong: 30.2%	Weak: 69.8%		
Infrastructure quality	Good: 40.1%	Poor: 59.9%		
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